TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1902. Light rains followed by fair to-day; fair to-morrow.

## NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1902, -Copyright, 1902, by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association

# BREAD TAX FOR WAR.

# Britain Proposes Duties on Flour and Grain.

### MUST ALSO BORROW \$160,000,000.

## Income Tax Increase Another Feature of the New Budget.

Liberals Give Notice That They Will Fight the Restoration of the Grain Duties with All Their Power-Sir Michael liteks-Beach Makes Vigorous Defence of the Proposals-Preparations for War the Best Guarantee of Peace, He Says - England Has Spent \$825,000,-000 in China and South Africa During the Past Three Years.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, April 14.-Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented the Government budget statement to the House of Commons this afternoon. These proposals were made: To borrow £32,000,000.

To increase the income tax a penny in the pound.

To impose a duty of 3d. per hundredweight on all grain. To impose a duty of 5d. per hundred-

weight on flour and meal. To call for two-penny stamps on checks instead of one-penny as heretofore. To put a one-penny tax on dividend war-

To suspend the sinking fund.

The House was crowded to its limits when the Chancellor rose at 4:23 o'clock. He was greeted with cheers. He began his speech y saying that although the past year gave no special ground for congratulation, yet certainly there was no reason for depression. In spite of the fact that thousands of workmen had been removed from productive labor by the war, the revenue figures showed no diminution of business at home. and there was no reason for thinking that there had been any falling off of the consuming power of the people. There had been a heavy slump in the receipts from tobacco, spirits and beer, but there was a great increase in the consumption of tea and cocoa. The decrease in the receipts from spirits and tobacco was due to the forestallment of the duty during the previous vear.

During the past two years, he said, the receipts had exceeded his anticipations last year by £543,000. Sugar had raised a revenue of £6,500,000, against an estimated revenue of £5,100,000.

Coal had produced £1,314,000. British coal had fully held its own in foreign markets, showing fairly conclusively that there was no ground for the prophecies of ruin to the British coal mining industry. What decrease there had been was mainly attributable to the commercial depression in Germany, which was a large customer. Nevertheless, British coal held its own in Hamburg, and as regarded the Mediterranean, having carefully consulted the Consuls at several ports there, he felt justified in predicting that the competition of American coal, which bewing to the high prices of 1900, was not likely to be continued to a great extent

during the coming year. The death duties had produced £8,398,-000. The income tax had yielded £34,000,-800, which was £1,000,000 above the esti-

Continuing, the Chancellor said that the account of the national debt was not e satisfactory, since it stood at £147.806.000 The funded debt, which showed an increase, was now £58,000,000, chiefly due to the consols loan last spring.

The cost of the war in South Africa and e expenditure in China in the past three cears had amounted to £165,034,000. But addition to the hope of repayment from the wealth of the Transvaal, they had their share in the Chinese indemnity, which would probably be devoted to the reducno of the war debt.

The Chancellor estimated the expendifor the coming year at £174,609,000 and the revenue at £147,785,000, leaving an estimated deficit of £26,824,000 The spenditures\_included £45,000,000 on the which sum he considered sufficient for the maintenance of the forces in South Alrea for eight or nine months. The progress of the war had not been as rapid s he could wish, and it was clear that the cost of the war to be provided for in tie whole year would be very large, and ar addition must be made to the estimates which he calculated at between £10,000,000 and £17,000,000 This was to

he Michael admitted that he had hopew I a happy result of the floer conferences such Africa, but he had put them saids i reparation for continuing the war he ead was the best guarantee of peace-He considered it his duty not to take too. boy a view of the situation, but to sake to House to provide for the worst, rather then the best, and to vote an additional

is a died to the estimated deficit.

ever resources which said been a citity decontacted by the war and for civiling and restorsing the furnic not of those who fought on the British of encodes and whom they now loged vice their friends. He believed that House of Commission, desiring an ex-

to conducting the delicated dispution piecwas the rapid moreower in the evencolonier expanditure. School in 802 had more and by greaterists the colored when the last hoping was a will stay by first for the constants Exceptioning he sould not you . It golds that the Changellor has alread

item to be reduced when the happy day tive, says the grain duty will be welcomed of peace arrived. [Laughter.] The proosed increase of a penny in the pound should yield £2,000,000

He asked that the penny tax on checks be doubled. [Cries of "Oh! oh!"] That would yield an additional £500,000. He hoped that the House would consider two pence not too much to be paid by those who had the delight of possessing bank accounts. [Laughter.] In regard to indirect taxation, he feared

that beer, spirits and wine were less favorably situated for an increase of taxation than last year. Tobacco was in a still worse position as a result of the struggle now in progress in the trade. Tea, which was almost a necessity of life, was already taxed to 75 per cent. of its value. He did not think it desirable to disturb industry further. It would be necessary in the course of the session, he declared, to ask Parliament to assist the sugar-growing colonies in the West Indies pending tho abolition of the bounties lately agreed upon by the Sugar Conference at Brussels.

In view of the ever-increasing expenditure on armies and navies by other countries, it was thought desirable to frame some scheme of taxation under which, when peace returned, there might be no difficulty in settling the finance system on a basis equitable alike to all taxpayers in the country. He consequently sought some article of practically universal consumption from which a large revenue might be produced to the exchequer without imposing any oppressive burden on any individual or class. He confessed that he was of opinion that the repeal of the import duty on wheat had not realized the expectations formed at the time. [Ministerial cheers.]

The effect of a duty of 3d. per hundredweight on wheat would be nothing more than the dock dues already charged and would mean a very small fraction of a farthing on the two-pound loaf. The competition of bakers was so keen that tradesmen trying to raise the price of bread on this ground would probably find their action not to their advantage. He therefore proposed an import duty of 3d. per hundredweight on all grain [Ministerial cheers], with a correlative duty of 5d. per hundredweight on flour.

This duty, he estimated, would vield £2,650,000, making a total estimated revenue from the new taxation of £5,150,000. The estimated deficit was thus reduced to £35 .-500,000. He proposed to borrow £32,000.000 and find the rest by drafts on exchequer

He feared that the duty on corn would arouse prejudices strong and deep, and that once more the cry of taxing food of the people would be raised. [Opposition cheers. But he was convinced that by no other form of indirect taxation could so much money be found with so little effect on the article taxed and so little injury to any industry or trade.

The Chancellor recalled that such duties existed until 1869, when they were abolished for reasons that were excellent in theory, but which proved in practice to be a reckless act. He explained at length this contention by a comparison of the variation in different years did not depend upon the duty, but upon a variety of other causes, the retail prices of bread actually not varying with the small changes in the price of wheat. He also cited Mr. Gladstone's arguments when, in 1864, he remodelled the grain duty, making it three

shilling a quarter. Secretary of War Brodrick was not in the House during the Chancellor's statement.

He is suffering from a chill. Referring to expected further communication from the Boer delegates in South Africa, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, suggested that consideration of the budget be postponed. Sir Michael said he could not accept the suggestion.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) in discussing the budget proposals, said he believed the proposed corn duty would be met with strong objections. Sugar was a comfort, but corn was a thing of first necessity. It was, he thought, the most objectionable proposal that had been made in many a year. It placed a tax on the

food of the people. Sir William said that the Chancellor's contention that the grain tax was so small that it would not affect the price of bread was the old fallacy of the protectionists It was the most formidable proposal made in many years, and the Chancellor could not have chosen a worse one. It would be strenuously opposed by his [Sir Wil lam's side of the House

# RADICALS DENOUNCE GRAIN TAX.

#### Others Accept the Budget Proposals, but Without Enthusiasm. Special Cubic Desputch to The New

LONDON, April 15. Toleration rather han approval is the note struck by a maparity of the newspapers in their comments on the budget. Those inclined to protectionism are enthusiastic over the grain duties, which correspondingly infuriate the Radicale, while the Mocentee coupt the view of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the effect will be so small se not to be feit.

The increased income tax meets with little favor in any quarter, and there is much opposition to doubling the check stamp, the anticipated revenue from this course being regarded as the pattry to comperimits for the mevitable irritation it will

tradget can be described as beenly in clears. The paper sirger the Chancelor s withdraw the sheek duty, which though at avoid her horize assembly by the image harties or proce would be generous in these and mentily containers would hear hardly quemating descriptor on a sovdest acair on Machinet until that the financial The negligible to the known has second justify on with which he had to deal War a mark problem if it stated above that canof the scheme it will be treated with indusgazer. The paper defends the duty on grain part mere andredy nen actionny present that

The Morning Foot, Schoolfontier, care continued to investme at that rate cours is a minime of the significant and only need made to Brancial rate. My original to the prospection of grain-

or conself that some annease for a leaguing toward a wher god more equipply. owner was should be a supported that the state of the second of the seco this would senior the jugic B expects an outers against the inin course. He thought be might amount sheek let, and dealers whether Again upon the linform tempeters, but a shall gain is worth the namelic

as a valuable step toward broadening the basis of taxation. All the impassioned fustian about a "dear loaf" can be discounted in advance. The income tax increase will be accepted for patriotic reasons with sombre acquiescence. The paper does not welcome the check tax. which, it declares, is not desirable and

should be withdrawn. The Daily Mail, independent, receives the budget with tolerance, but without enthusiasm. It approves of the tax on grain, and says it would have liked to have seen the duty on flour higher than five

The Chronicle, Moderate Liberal, says there is something to approve, but more to condemn in the budget. The grain tax is thoroughly bad, and will press ultimately with the greatest severity upon those least able to afford it. It does not oppose the check tax nor the income tax.

The Daily News, Radical, is so overwhelmed by the grain duty that it is hardly conscious of anything else. It says: "The staff of life, the elemental food of the British people, is once more exposed to the raids of every financier in search of a surplus of every War Minister in search of glory. of every interest in search of endowment.

"It is only a trifle of £2,650,000 this year, but what will it be next year when the appetite of the Exchequer has grown? Any thirst of the landed classes will be raised to fever pitch by the first draft from the national resources. A great principle is at issue. The Liberal party must rise to the height of the combat. Money must be obtained elsewhere, anywhere but from the food of the people.

The Times, Conservative, wholly aproves of the grain duties, declaring that the Chancellor of the Exchequer acted on sound principles, but it regards the addition to the income tax as neither satisfactory nor necessary. Nevertheless, it does not anticipate that the income tax or the check tax will meet with serious resistance, despite the grumbling.

#### SLIGHT EFFECT ON PRICES HERE Eventually No Difference in American Exports Is Anticipated.

The news that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer had announced an import duty for war expenses of six cents a hundredweight on grain and ten cents a hundredweight on flour, was received on the floor of the Produce Exchange half an hour before the closing yesterday afternoon and had its effect. Wheat fell off 1/4 cent to 78% a bushel, and there was a half cent drop in corn.

Members of the Produce Exchange, howver, and the biggest grain exporters in this city said that the British war tax would make no difference in the amount of grain exports from the United States to Grea Britain and the effect on the price was only for the moment. The tax is so small that the additional cost of a loaf of bread will

the additional cost of a loaf of bread will be almost negligible, so there will be no decrease in the demand. Great Britain consumes 220,000,000 bushels of wheat every year and can raise for herself only 50,000,000. More than half of the rest is sent to England from this country.

The proposed tax of six cents a hundredweight on grain and ten cents a hundredweight on flour will yield to Great Britain a yearly income of a little over \$12,500,000. That estimate is based on the amount of her grain and flour imports for the year ending Aug. 31, 1901. The totals for that year were 23,349,814 hundredweight of flour, 71,133,540 hundredweight of wheat year were 23,349,814 hundredweight of lour, 71,133,540 hundredweight of wheat and i02,742,351 hundredweight of corn and all other grains. Grand total, 197,225,706 hundredweight. The duty on that at the proposed rates would have been \$12,767,-534.86. pence per hundredweight instead of a

country furnishes practically all of the flour imported by Great Britain, about 70 per cent. of the corn and about 55 per

#### GEN. MILES TO BE RETIRED. Added Reasons for His Compulsory Retirement, Which Had Been Decided Upon.

WASHINGTON, April 14 - Additional reasons for the compulsory retirement of Gen. Miles, which was decided upon about three weeks ago, are found in the fact that he has been assisting the minority members up 1% points.

In the meantime, however, Louisville in their attacks upon the policy of the Government and the conduct of the American forces in the Philippines. In doing this Gen. Miles has furnished the committee with information coming to him in his official capacity, suggested the names of witnesses whose estimony might be derogatory to the Government's attitude, and referred the committee to confidential reports on file that the War Department would prefer not to have

One instance of this nature was the report of Capt. Cornelius Gardener, the civil Governor of the Province of Tayatas, to which Gen. Miles, to his correspondence with Secretary Root, referred in support of his assertion that the war in the islands of his assertion that the war in the islands was being conducted with unnecessary cruelty. He was reproved by Escretary Root for quoting from an official report tion. Miles knew it was regarded as confidential, because an investigation of its contents had been ordered by the Department A demand for the report by the immority. of the Philippine Committee resulted in its transmission to the committee by Secretary Root, together with a request that it is not made justile until the report of the investigation which had been ordered had been received. It contained nothing sational, however, and the committe

accumulational, however, and the committee under the report public.

It is understood that Gen. Francis S. Greene, who served as a volunteer in the Philippines, will be estimated as a writeres before the Philippines to the Shiles. The President and Souredary Reed are of the optimization to now their dusty to retire the Miles, in view of the fact that he has become notorious in the inschippines for the fact that he has become notorious in the inschippinessing. He perform no legitimate risting an factorial of the Army and special fact their in furnishing the critics and openies in the hard to former an institution of the Administration animalities with which to keep up their fight.

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#### AFTER L. & N. HAD GONE TO 133 - ROADOFFEREDTO SOUTHERN?

### 'No Corner Se Far as I'm Concerned' Gates Says-Sharp Selling of Other Stocks-Long Conference After Hours Hawley Present - Sald to Be Long.

A meeting, supposedly for the purpose reaching some understanding in the Louisville and Nashville situation, was held ate yesterday afternoon at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. John W. Gates, who now holds for himself and his friends the biggest single block of L. & N. stock, was closeted with members of the firm shortly after 5 o'clock until after 7. He was joined by Charles W. Gates, his son, and by Edwin Hawley, formerly of the Southern Pacific Company, whose appearance seemingly introduces a new element into the Louisville and Nashville matter.

Talbot J. Taylor, head of the brokerage firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co. and son-inlaw of James R. Keene, was present for a time. Questioned as he was leaving he declined to say anything. Francis Lynde Stetson of counsel to Morgan & Co. also

James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railway, and H. McK. Twombly were in the office when Mr. Gates arrived but neither took part in the conference. Both said that they were not concerned. Before he left, Mr. Hill indulged in a handshake with Mr. Gates.

The following statement was obtained last night from an interest that was represented at the meeting.

"Mr. Gates offered the Louisville Nashville road to J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Hawley is a member of the syndicate behind Mr. Gates. This syndicate includes eight or nine individuals and among those in it are J. J. Mitchell and Isaac L. Ellwood of Chicago.

"The directors of the Louisville and Nashville, who have sold all their stock and have sold the \$5,000,000 of new stock in advance of its listing on the Stock Exchange, are not at all in a bad fix, however, as they have thirty days' grace and will be

able to cover their shorts within that time. This informant would not say whether the offer made by Mr. Gates was accepted It also could not be learned why or not. Talbot J. Taylor had attended the meeting George W. Perkins of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. was asked after the meeting whether the adjustment of the Louisville and Nashville trouble was being

"I cannot say anything. There will be no statement made," was the reply.
"Will you tell what was the nature of the

"Will you tell what was the nature of the meeting?"

"Well, you will have to guess as to that "

"The stock market closed in a very confused and feverish state. Could you not make some statement with reference to the market position?"

W. P. Hamilton of the firm, who was present, interjected the remark: "Well, we've seen it worse," and Mr. Perkins added, iocularly: "It's still some time before May 2." That was the date of the Northern Pacific corner.

The meeting at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. led naturally to reports that the sale of the Louisville and Nashville stock bought by the Gates party is under negotiation.

the Gates party is under negotiation.
was the second visit made to the office yesterday by Mr. Gates.

It is the belief of important Wall Street interests that the Southern Railway and the Illinois Central Railroad are about the the companies that are at all likely only two companies that are at all likely to enter into such a deal. J. P. Morgan

expected that any deal of such magnitude as the transfer of the control of L. & N. as the transfer of the control of L. & N.
could be carried through hastily.

There were rumors early yesterday
that following the time for deliveries at
2:15 o'clock stock market fireworks in Louis-2:15 o'clock stock market freworks in Louis-ville and Nashville might be expected. Apparently the stock market leaders, realizing the uneasy feeling, endeavored to offset it by a bidding up process in a number of prominent stocks, including Chicago and Northwestern, which was advanced 13

points; St. Paul, which was put up 2% points, and Amalgamated Copper, which was put In the meantime, however, Louisvine and Nashville stock was moving up. From 120% at the opening it had got to 126% by 2 o'clock. The upward movement gained great impetus after the delivery time and there was excitement in every brokerage office as the stock rushed above 130.

It touched 133 and at the same time a heavy selling movement developed in the general market. St. Paul broke 2 points in as many minutes, and other stocks that had been advanced earlier in the day broke sharply. The urgent buying demand for Louisville and Nashville, however, appeared to have been supplied and that stock also smashed down in the price, tumbling 1; of a point and a point between sales and getting back again to 128. The sales and getting back again to 12s. The closing fluctuations of the stock were very wild. It again touched 130, but finally closed at 12s, a net advance of 8½. The total sales were 120,500 shares. The closing of the general stock market was excited and confused.

Mr. Cigtes was sect in the office of his Mr. Gates was seen in the office of his brokerage firm. Harris, Gates & Co., 10 Wall street, shortly before 3o'clock, just as the blackboard boy was marking up "133" as the price of Louisville and Nashville. Asked for a statement he said.

"There will be no corner see far as I and my party are concerned. I stand prepared to lean stock to those who organity want it. I can't speak for others.

Mr. Cates would not discuss the question.

Mr Cates would not discuss the question of the control of the Leaneville and Nash-

came of the great such up in the price of Louisville and Kashville bosides the genhad been attempting to cover the reports
was to the effect that August Beiment,
chairman of the Leonsville and Nashville
directors, had sent so rd to the thirts that
he and his fellow threctors did not propose
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without a fight.
The final cool up was precupitated by
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GATESGOESTOJ.P.MORGAN&CO ville and Nashville stock. It was said that Col Cox had told Gates that \$5,000,000 of stock was to be issued and that the directors were sellers at 108. Col. Cox denies it

> "The story is ridiculously absurd. Why. I never saw nor talked with any one in New York until the new issue had been decided

on and announced. Up to that time I had not even seen Mr. Gates." An interesting and apparently authorita-tive story circulated during the morning was to the effect that Mr. Belmont had

wired to friends in this city last week asking them to persuade local holders of Louisvile and Nashville not to part with their stock. Messrs: Attilla Cox, John L. Helum and John M. Atherton, the local members of the Louisville and Nashville directory, met at the Columbia Trust Company this morning and Columbia Trust Company this morning and if they were short of Louisville and Nashville or worried about it they did not show ville or worried about it they did not show it. It was rumored on pretty good authority that some of the biggest local holders of Louisville and Nashville went out of the stock to-day around 124 to 125.

# WORLD-CITIZEN SHEEDY BACK.

Wouldn't Play With Him at Hot Springs Unless He Would Pay the Wheel Its Salary. Pat Sheedy reappeared, on Broadway vesterday, after a season at Charleston, a peep at St. Louis and a simmer at Hot

Wherever I go I get new experiences, said Mr. Sheedy. "At Hot Springs I was barred because I lost. Few men get it that way. After a few days at the Springs I thought I'd make a play. I bought \$500 worth of checks in a clubhouse and lost it. Next day when I went in the proprietor said: 'Mr. Sheedy, I'm an old man and I have to sleep nights. I'd rather you

wouldn't play in my house.' "So I went to another club and dropped another \$500 bundle. When I was going out I said to Al Smith: 'I'll bet they'll hand me a piece of ice here to-morrow. the mistake of losing. Sure enough, next day I was approached by a diamond-bearing gentleman who assured himself of my identity and then told me the house could get along without my custom at the faro bank.

"May I play the wheel?' I asked.

Yes, I guess you can play there, if you said he.

It I'm not old enough nor strong

"But I'm not old enough nor strong enough for the wheel, you know.
"Two more clubs I visited, and in each made a losing, then was barred. Al Smith said: 'Well, if they bar you for losing they must be cheating me."

Mr. Sheedy said there was lots of gambling at the Springs. "All hawks, no chickens," is the way he described the patrons.
"Jerome is the grand man of New York now," observed Mr. Sheedy, passing to a review of current events. "I don't think he'd send a man to Auburn unless he thought

review of current events. "I don't think he'd send a man to Auburn unless he thought he was guilty. That hasn't always been the practice in this town. He comes right out and wants the saloons open Sunday, and at the same time has all the church people with him. There's a combination that would carry New York State—up as far as Chautauqua county, anyway."

#### NO HARMONY, SHEEHAN CRIES. Until Tammany Is Turned Inside Out, or Outside In.

John C. Sheehan was the principal speaker at a meeting of the Cleveland Club, the Greater New York Democracy organization of the Fifth Assembly district, at its lower Sixth avenue clubhouse last night. He

said: said:

There will be no harmony while the Duke of Wantage rules by his proxy, Nixon, for we all know that he is only wearing Mr. Croker's political robes till there is another chance for the grafters who still control Tammany Hall. Mr. Nixon has no more influence in Tammany than I have voice: "Not as much." I and he is only acting for Mr. Croker until Croker finishes his vacation and returns from England.

England.

We are determined to carry on our fight against Tammany at the primaries of Sept. 16. In this district and in every other district we will contest for the right to represent the Democrats and I congratulate you on the fine showing you make here to-night.

Mr. Sheehan also said that he thought the policemen ought to have their three-plantoon system back again and that reform ought not to begin at the bottom with

plantoon system back again and that re-form ought not to begin at the bottom with "the persecution of liquor dealers" but at the top with the bigger offenders. Other speakers were Deputy Comptroller N. Taylor Phillips, Patrick B. Egan, G. McAdam and W. E. McFadden. Egan is an old Tammany man and was for twenty years a member of the Iroquois Club. He brought his fife and drum corps to the meeting.

### SAID MAN INSULTED THEM. These Women Showed That They Could Take Care of Themselves.

A man who said he was John Phillips of 135 West 100th street was locked up in the West Sixty-eighth street station last night on the complaint of Lilly Fox of 57 West Twelfth street and May Kennedy of 308 West Forty-second street, who accused him of having insulted them

The young women went into George Winching's store at Sixty-fourth street whiching's store at Sixty-fourth street and columbus avenue and bought a box of writing peper. Phillips was in the store and, according to the young women, made a remark about them which they said was insulting. They complained to Winching, but he said that he couldn't keep Phillips out of the store.

Then Miss Fox grabbed a case which

was in a histstand and broke it over Philips's head. Miss Kennedy threw the writ

ing paper at him.

Phillips took to his heels and the young women chased him to a saloon on the corner. They waited until a policeman came along and had Phillips locked up.

### LATHROP CAMP IS BRITISH Report Made to tory Bothery Who Fur-

wards to for fongressional Action.

JEFFERSON CETT. Mo. April 14 M P Gentry, Gov. Dockery's private ancretary returned this morning from Lathrop, Mc where he went last Friday night under instructions from the Governor to make a thorough investigation of the report that a firition was material supply post being maintained there to furnish horney Africa Mr thentry is of the opinion.

Annual and his simplify, that the Lintherp Lorse and some simple a constant middle British American and some and are an emphasized to the Conversion and are an emphasized to the Conversion and the constant of the Conversion and the conversion and the conversion of the conversion and the conversio

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\$6,500,000 FOR WEST POINT. House Committee Will Recommend That

Sum for Needed Improvements WASHINGTON, April 14.-The House committee on Military Affairs have decided to incorporate in the regular appropriation bill for the support of the West Point Academy an item of \$6,500,000 for badly needed improvements at that institution.

Several visits to West Point have convinced the committee that the present arrangements are utterly inadequate to meet the enlarged requirements of the Academy, and that they should no longer be neglected. Buildings erected as far back as 1816 and 1830 are still doing service. Rooms that are little more than cells, and hardly large enough for one cadet, are made to hold three. There is no water supply in many of the buildings save the common butt that stands in the yard, and sanitary arrangements are equally primitive. Only last year Congress increased the corps a cadets by 100, but made no provision for additional accommodations

## SHE SLID DOWN LIKE A FIREMAN If Mrs. Eisler, 300 Pounds, Hadn't Let Go.

She Wouldn't Have Broken Her Leg. YONKERS, April 14.-Mrs. Sallie Eisler of 82 Riverdale avenue weighs about 300 pounds, although she is still quite young. This afternoon, with the Misses Beiner, Glasser and Kleine, she visited the old house of City Hose Company in Riverdale avenue, and Fireman Greenhalgh showed the women over the build-

While upstairs in the dormitory Greenhalgh was called away, leaving the four women near one of the sliding poles. One of them suggested that they all slide down as the firemen do. Miss Beiner immediately accepted the challenge and glided safely down. Mrs. Elsler then started. She proceeded about half way and then let go. She landed on her side and was unable to move.

Her husband and Dr. Schoonover were

ner husband and Dr. Schoonover were summoned and she was carried home, where the doctor found that she had a compound fracture of the leg. She was sent to St. John's Hospital. It will be two months before she will be able to get about.

#### BOY KILLED BY AUTOMOBILE. Looking for a Marble When Struck - Ball of \$10,000 for Driver.

Eight-year-old John Bushner of 530 Tenth avenue was instantly killed by an automobile vesterday afternoon while he was playing marbles at Fortieth street and Tenth avenue.

One of his marbles rolled out in the stree and as he was trying to get it he slipped and fell in front of the machine as it came up the avenue. The boy's neck was broken.

In the automobile were the mother and sister of Augustine Chase Smith, a paper manufacturer of 4 East Sixteenth street, and two young women when the street, and two young women the street. and two young women who were going to yisit the Austrian man-of-war of West

# Forty-second street. Policeman Michaels arrested the driver James Donohue, who was later admitted to \$10,000 bail by Coroner Scholer. Mr. Smith went on the driver's bond.

TO SELL ITS STEAMSHIPS.

Thesapeake and Ohio Wants New Vesse Tor Its Foreign Trade.

Newport News, Va., April 14.—It is learned on good authority that the Chesapeake and Ohio Ship Company, which operates, in conjunction with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, a line of steamships between Newport News and Liverspool and London, will sell its steamers Greenbrier, Appomattox and Chickahominy, which have been on the line for some years, which have been on the line for some years, which have been on the line for some years, and will have built three new steamships of much larger capacity to take their places.

The steamships Lugano, Alleghany and Powhatan of Furness, Withy & Co.'s Virginia line, which also operates between Newport News and English ports, will take the places of the ships sold until the new vessels are completed. The Greenbrier, Appomattox and Chickahominy will go to Nova Scotian trade, it is said.

# HOW MUDSTORMS ARE MADE. Whiriwind Blows Dust Into the Face of

an Approaching Rate. NEW HAVEN, April 14 .- Prof. F. L. Chase of the Yale Astronomical Department today, in response to many inquiries about

caused by a whirlwind stirring up the dust and blowing it into an approaching rainstorm. Such storms are rare here, but in some parts of the country they are

Mud showers are possible whenever a strong wind blows in such a cyclone fashion as to whirl up mud in one spot and deposit it later at another. Out West I have known tornadoes mixing up sticks and rocks

# JAPANINE ROBINSON CRUSOE.

Genealt, off tores. The dapanese master of a fishing schemer first discovered the man on what was supposed to be no unichabited island, but he was afraid to take him off as let isoked like some wild annual with shaggy hair.

He reported the case to the dapanese Government and a torpedo beat was sent to the sland. The man was brought back to Nagarasis, but it was sented above to the teleprotes. Naganaki, but it was some clays before be could speak a word and bie mind appeared mearly give. He had he desirely on our send and field. He had no tools or incomplements of any sind.

# MATOR CONTENT WITH BILLS.

reporte have taken after the conflict deal of the form of the first that the form of the first that the form of the first that form of the first and first form of the first of the first properties the first and first form of the first first first first form of the first first

# HILL, HILL, D. B. HILL!

PRICE TWO CENTS.

# His Back to Bryan and His Face to Jefferson.

## OTHERS SPEAK UP FOR BRYAN.

# No Closet Politician, He, Says Shepard at the Club.

Nixon Laments His Absence-Hill Congratulates the Club on His Own Presence-Nation and State in a Bad Way and in Need of Somebody Very Unlike the Erroneous Nebraskan - You. Says Ball - Shepard Has It In for Mayor Low-Joe Wheeler Welcomed Hearthy

In sounds of welcome Gen. Joe Wheeler's reception at the Democratic Club last night quite outdid the tribute paid to David B. Hill, the orator of the evening. When Lewis Nixon stretched out a hand and helped the little General to the platform the cheering had a spontaneity and heartiness to it unusual to the surroundings. It was said that Stage Manager Nixon had brought the General on to put life into the

The club was mostly in evening dress It was easy to find the Tammany faithful hard to discover new cohesive elements for the united Democracy that all the speakers talked about as a necessity.

Wreaths of smilax and clusters of rose ornamented the portraits of Richard Croker and Robert A. Van Wyck and Mr. Van Wyck was present and pleased. Former Senator Hill's long-time opponent in Albany politics, Justice D. Cady Herrick, was among the out-of-town guests. Scattered about the room were Frank Campbell of Bath, Charles W. Dayton, Perry Belmont, O. H. P. Belmont, Representative Ball of Texas, Representative Jacob Ruppert, Senator Patrick H. McCarren, B. J. York, Tom Foley, George F. Roesch, Senator Samuel J. Foley, Timothy P. Sullivan, Repre-resentative William H. Ryan of Buffalo and John D. McMahon of Rome.

Mr. Hill was cheered when he said that the Democratic doors should be opened wide to all men, "as the doors of this club are now" [which was not in the printed speech he read from]. He left a telling emphasis on "now" that was not overlooked. Mr. Hill did not attend the last previous reception at the club, to which he was invited. He was applauded when he denounced the policy of the Administration in the Philippines and again when he said the country was sending representatives to the coronation of a king but no sym-pathy to the Boers. Mr. Nixon and Edward M. Shepard exchanged the kindliest of compliments to each other. Bird S. Coler was among those present. Nobody pointed him

# Hill on Jefferson and Others.

Hill on Jefferson and Others.

The Jeffersonian theory of government contemplated a plain and simple government; it regarded that form of government as best which governed the least; it antagonized the idea that legislation was to be granted or withheld by Congress as a matter of favoritism or to aid one man's business at the expense of another's; it was based upon the principle that taxation was to be imposed for public purposes only; and that the strength of our free institutions was to depend more upon the loyalty, the virtue and the intelligence of the people than upon immense standing armies or the display or exercise of arbitrary governmental power.

On the other hand the Federal or anti-Jeffersonian theory contemplated a splendid and powerful government which should be feared more than respected: with immense standing armies to enforce obedience at home and to strike terror abroad; a government with power to do substantially whatever its constituted authorities felt constrained to do a government of which patervalism is a leading characteristic and day, in response to many inquiries about a storm of mud that visited this town on Saturday afternoon, explained it:

"The phenomenon is an unusual one for this city and State. A mud shower is a leading characteristic and centralization of power is its cornerstone; and where the personal liberty, as well as the rights of its citizens, play an unimportant of subordinate part in its administration.

HE DIDN'T LONG THE PRESIDENCY TWICE This radical distinction between the purposes of the two great opposing parties in this country has existed, with more or less varying phases, from deflerson's day to the present deflerson was courageous, and yet at the same time a safe and conservative statesman. He almost invariably said the right thing—the prudent thing—the wise thing. He never "slopped over " Besides, he won his political battics. He appealed to the intelligence of the people—to their sense of right and justice, and not to their ignorance or prejudices. He was incapable of shallow arguments or temporary expedients. He listened patiently to the opinions of party friends, always giving them re-He Had No Man Friday.

Honorry, C. April 8, via San Francisco
April 14. The steamer China brings from
Nagasaki a story of a rescued Japanese
Robinson Crusoe after seventeen years
of solitary life on a deserted beland near
Grana, off tores. The Japanese master.

TEN POINTS OF LYNCH HE despite the pedicular desirable and cautious—in fact, an ideal American gentleman.

# Mr. Hill set forth ten points of Jefferson-tanism is substance as follows:

First the believed in State rights, and was opposed to any encoundament thereon by he diederal inversance. e fiction) diversioned as a general action to the was apposed as a general success to the sentralization of paster. Third the believed in the principle of Third He believed in the principle or home risk.

Fourth deflereon believed that public tagather should be its provide exclusively for public purposes. This principle as applied to brill to action from a boil we demonstrate at the present line a total for present only. The power land as accordance the power to the extra power about petition to played personal of private the power in the street of the accordance in private entire the played privated into district of the consistency in the private private and accordance in the contract of the private personal of accordance in the accordance of the private accordance in a see represent to be recovered property.

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